

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and somewhat colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 45.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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CAN SEE NO ENORMOUS EXODUS FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA THIS YEAR

"New York Herald" Correspondents Find No Basis for Wallis's Statement That 25,000,000 Are Now Planning to Emigrate From Continent and British Isles to the U. S.

GERMANS FAVOR SOUTH AMERICA; POVERTY AND EXCHANGE OBSTACLES

Movement From France Is Expected to Show a Decrease and Fewer Than 400,000 Jews Are Headed Westward, While Steamship Facilities Are Lacking to Carry Great Hordes.

Estimates made by F. A. Wallis, United States Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, that 15,000,000 Europeans were preparing to emigrate to the United States and which estimate has recently been raised to 25,000,000, are not borne out by individual surveys by European correspondents of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mr. Wallis estimated that Italy was preparing to send 5,000,000 of her people to the United States and Germany 8,000,000, and that 5,000,000 European emigrants were already packed ready to leave their old homes for America.

Since the House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting immigration for one year. The Senate is expected to act shortly on the measure.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondents found that many Europeans wanted to emigrate, but that the totals by no means reached the proportions visualized by Mr. Wallis. Meanwhile two factors check this tide. They are, first, the position of European exchange, which makes it impossible, because of their poverty, for a great majority of these would-be emigrants to pay for a steamship ticket or to pass the United States immigration requirements, and, second, the lack of steamship facilities.

The principal steamship agent in Berlin says that from the eight chief north European emigration ports the steamship companies have facilities for transporting no more than 350,000 steerage passengers in a year. Also it was found that hatred of the United States was turning thousands of Germans to South America, and that the German exodus to the United States would be relatively small.

French emigration experts estimated that fewer than 400,000 European Jews, chiefly from Bessarabia, Poland and the Ukraine, which form the bulk of the emigration tide, were headed this way.

Congestion Now in German Ports; U. S. Hatred Affects Home Choice

By RAYMOND SWING.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Jan. 2.

Even in the event 15,000,000 Europeans are anxious to emigrate to the United States, only an inconceivable proportion of this number could be transported there for several years to come, is the view of men who are in a position to know the emigration and shipping situation in northern and central Europe.

It was said that there were 50,000 steerage passengers in Rotterdam awaiting transportation to America, and that probably there were a third of that number in Antwerp awaiting a chance to leave there for the United States. This is the only emigrant congestion reported here.

The highest estimate placed on possible emigration from central Europe to the United States was that by an official of the American State Department here, who said that the emigration problem had reached a stage where nearly 1,000,000 of the "most undesirable peoples of Europe" might be dumped into America.

Meanwhile, the Holland-America and the Red Star lines are booking steerage passengers from their European ports of call to the United States for vessels leaving these European ports late in February. The eight north European ports from which emigrants go to America are Rotterdam, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Hamburg, Bremen and Danzig.

"All told, not two dozen steamships touching at these ports are available for steerage passengers, and these vessels are able to transport not more than 350,000 such steerage passengers in a year," Mr. Peters, the leading American steamship agent in Berlin, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. "All the lines from Europe to America probably would not be able to transport more than a million and a half of these passengers a year."

The congestion in Rotterdam and Antwerp is due almost exclusively to the exodus of Polish Jews reaching Holland through Germany, he said.

Mere Fancy, Is French View; Jews Turning to Palestine

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 2.

Immigration authorities and officials of immigrant shelter organizations here consider the estimate by Ellis Island authorities of 15,000,000 Europeans being bound for America as a wild flight of fancy. Indeed they expressed doubt whether one-tenth of this number of immigrants would try to enter the United States during the next five years. Even of Jewish emigrants, which is admittedly the largest group to go from European countries, far fewer are expected to go to America during the next twelve months than went there last year. It was said that fewer than 400,000 Jews from all countries were preparing to leave the Old World for America when they

CHANCELLOR WHO MOCKED BELGIAN NEUTRALITY DIES

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg of 'Scrap of Paper' Fame Succumbs Suddenly to Pneumonia.

ILL ONLY FEW DAYS

Guided Kaiser's Policy in Early Years of War and Opposed Relentless U-Boat Campaign.

FAVORED APPEASING U. S.

Forced to Yield to Militarists—Served Eight Years at the Head of German Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, who coined the expression "A scrap of paper," as applied to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, died last night after a brief illness on his estate at Hohenfinow, near Berlin. He was apparently in good health until Wednesday, when he spent Christmas as usual with his family, but contracted a cold which developed into acute pneumonia. His condition became steadily worse and his private physician was summoned from Berlin, but the former Chancellor had already become unconscious and never regained consciousness, dying late Saturday night. He will be buried on Wednesday.

His wife died in 1914, and he lost his eldest son in the war. He is survived by a daughter, Countess Zech, wife of the secretary of the Prussian Legation at Munich, and a son Felix, a student at Berlin.

On the last of his frequent visits to Berlin, in mid-November, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was seen walking in Unter-den-Linden, but the once stalwart figure was no longer upright. Few pedestrians recognized in the stooped figure and careworn face the former Imperial Chancellor.

Von Bethmann Hollweg recently concluded the revision of the final profits of the second volume of his war diary, which is announced for early publication.

Sketch of His Career.
Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, whose expression "a scrap of paper" in reference to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium won international attention.

A German concept of honor in regard to his obligations, was Imperial German Chancellor for eight years, succeeding Prince von Bismarck July 14, 1909, and holding office during the fatal years of the world war until he was forced out of power July 14, 1917. His retirement followed the appointment of Dr. George Michaelis removed the last of the statesmen who were at the head of the governments of the great Powers at the outbreak of the war.

One of the strong German Chancellors who held that the head of the civil government was responsible only to the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg became known as a moderate in the early stages of the war, and toward the end he took a middle position between the extreme Junkers and the Socialists.

In his memoirs, written in 1919, he says he expressed his influence was usually directed against the breaking off of relations with America and against ruthless submarine warfare until he was forced to yield to the military leaders.

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His Part in War Decision.
It was the arrival of war clouds on the horizon following the assassination of an Austrian Grand Duke at Sarajevo that brought upon von Bethmann Hollweg the responsibility of helping to bring the war to a close.

Following a conference in July, 1914, at Potsdam with the Kaiser, von Bethmann Hollweg issued the orders that led to war between Germany and France, and in a celebrated interview with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, he expressed his chagrin at the British ultimatum that Britain would take steps to uphold the neutrality of Belgium. It was in this interview that he protested against Britain's entrance into the war "just for a scrap of paper."

In a later interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press the former Chancellor declared this remark had been misunderstood.

"I found the Chancellor very much agitated," said Sir Edward Goschen, afterward writing of the interview. "His Excellency at once began a harangue which lasted about twenty minutes. He said the step taken by his (British) Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree. Just for a word, 'neutrality'—a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a 'scrap of paper'—Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation, which was attached to him by no more than a word."

Sir Edward replied in effect that he understood the Chancellor's inability to comprehend the British action, but that Great Britain attached importance to the "scrap of paper" because it bore her signature as well as that of Germany. "Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory," said von Bethmann-Hollweg on August 4, 1914. "That is contrary to international law."

U.S. Workers' Cooperative Store Fails in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The cooperative store established more than a year ago by 6,200 employees of the Treasury Department to decrease living costs will not open for business to-morrow. A committee will arrange liquidation. Failure to receive full cooperation of members and to compete with local chain stores is given as the reason for the failure of the enterprise.

About 1,700 persons who invested \$5 each to found the store withdrew before the liquidation process began, but the remaining 4,500 members will probably lose their initial investment.

COP KILLED SON, FATHER IS TOLD

Carl Bosselman, Fordham Graduate, Dies From Fractured Skull in Hospital.

POLICEMAN DENIES FIGHT

Companion of Victim Says Argument Started After a Drinking Party.

Carl Bosselman, 25 years old, a graduate of Fordham College and a Naval Reservist during the war, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of a fracture of the skull which was received under circumstances that made the case one of the most mysterious in police records of recent date.

The matter at the West Fifty-first street station states that the fracture apparently was caused by a fall. Andrew C. Bosselman, the young man's father, declared last night he and his son had been drinking at a party at the home of a friend. He said that a policeman hit him over the head. Mr. Bosselman is an importer and exporter of novelties, with offices at 164 Fifth avenue. His son had charge of the Washington office of the company and lived at 437 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Policeman Walter Walsh reported that he found Bosselman unconscious on the ground at Dupont place and Forty-sixth street, which is just east of Park avenue. The young man was taken to Bellevue Hospital where Dr. Polinsky diagnosed his ailments as a fractured skull and alcoholism. That was at 3:40 A. M. Bosselman died at 5:40 A. M. The death report, however, while mentioning fracture, makes no reference to alcoholism. Dr. Charles R. Norris, chief medical examiner, will perform an autopsy to-day.

Confused With R. E. Clark.

Soon after the ambulance had been summoned by Walsh a youth appeared at the police station and inquired if a Robert E. Clark had been injured and arrested. The desk lieutenant said he had no report on Clark. Later a telephone message was received at the station containing a notation which said the dead man "may be Robert E. Clark, who occupied room 1835 at the Commodore Hotel."

A man who said he was S. S. Glass of Jamaica appeared at the morgue yesterday afternoon and identified Bosselman's body as that of Robert E. Clark, son of S. H. Clark, a business man of Chicago. Some time later a telephone message was received at the station containing a notation which said the dead man "may be Robert E. Clark, who occupied room 1835 at the Commodore Hotel."

Mr. Bosselman said his son had been stopping at the Commodore Hotel since Thursday, having come here for the holidays. He last saw him alive at noon Saturday when the youth said he and some friends were going to make a few New Year's calls. Young Bosselman left the navy soon after the war to enter business, the father said.

Thomas J. McManus of 504 East Eighty-fourth street went to the station house soon after the identification and said he and Bosselman had been out together Saturday night. They had been drinking, he said, and got into an argument while walking down Park avenue. Between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-first street a policeman interfered, he said, and Bosselman took off his hat and coat and threatened to beat the policeman.

The policeman chased them south, McManus said, and he turned east in Forty-seventh street. Bosselman continued south. That was the last time he saw Bosselman alive. McManus said he ran south in Lexington avenue and entered the Commodore, where he inquired for Bosselman, whose hat and coat he still carried.

Deep Wound in Head.

McManus admitted it was he who had called at the station house and inquired for Robert E. Clark. While there, he said, he heard the ambulance being called for Park avenue and Forty-sixth street. He hurried down to that point and saw a number of men standing around another who was lying on the sidewalk. McManus edged his way into the crowd, he admitted, and told the policeman the dead man was Clark. He said he did this to cover Bosselman's identity, fearing there were reporters present. McManus denied he was "S. S. Glass" or the person who had telephoned Police Headquarters.

The circumstances surrounding Bosselman's death are being investigated by the police.

Continued on Sixth Page.

STATE REGULATION PROPOSED FOR ALL COMBINES IN TRADE

Lockwood Committee to Seek Law to Supervise Business and Labor

BOOKS ALWAYS OPEN

Commission to Get Power to Prevent Brindellism in Building Industries.

CRIMINAL TRIALS SOON

Untermyer to Lead Fight at Albany for the Resolution Broadening Inquiry.

The New York State Legislature will be asked within the next few weeks to enact a law putting all business and trade combinations under control of the State; creating a commission to supervise them, and directing that all such combines maintain a uniform system of accounting and keep their books open at all times to State inspection.

This sweeping regulation of business, it was learned yesterday, will constitute the chief reform proposal in the report which the Lockwood Legislative Committee on Housing will make upon its investigation of the building trades situation here. It will be designed particularly to put an end to such price controlling trusts, combines and rings as the committee has exposed within the last ten weeks.

The Legislature also will be asked to pass legislation for the prevention in the future of such things as have been revealed in connection with the investigation of Robert P. Brindell's management of the Building Trades Council, and to provide for a supervision of labor bodies which will prevent them operating as tools of monopolistic groups and to the exclusion of independent enterprises.

It also is declared that the campaign will be carried farther than Albany, for a vigorous movement is under way to procure the enactment of Federal legislation along similar lines.

It is not proposed to suggest any dictatorship over capital and labor, but to organize a system which will banish secret agreements, such as have been discovered to exist in various lines of the building industry. It also is aimed to prevent labor unions from entering into secret alliances with groups of employers by which they agree to do no work for outside concerns.

Untermyer to Lead Fight.

In the meantime the counsel and members of the Lockwood Committee are aroused over reports to the effect that a powerful lobby is at work in Albany to thwart them in their efforts to obtain a new lease of life and increased powers with which to carry their public investigation into insurance and banking fields. Samuel Untermyer, volunteer chief counsel to the committee, who had planned to be present in the Supreme Court on Wednesday when the trial of Robert P. Brindell begins, has declined to do so, according to reports, to go to Albany to lead the battle for the proposed measure.

Mr. Untermyer, it was learned yesterday, has completed the draft of the resolution which Senator Charles C. Lockwood, chairman of the committee, is to present on Wednesday, and which would authorize the committee to inquire into the management and financial affairs of various banking and insurance institutions. This authority, according to the committee members, is of the utmost importance to them for the continuation of their inquiry and carrying it into the fields heretofore untouched.

The resolution also will call for an appropriation of \$50,000 for immediate use; \$25,000 being wanted by the committee to pay expenses already incurred, and \$25,000 more being sought to enable it to complete its work. A vigorous fight over the measure is expected in the Legislature, but the committee members are confident, with the help of Mr. Untermyer, of their ability to carry it through in its entirety.

Criminal Work Is Progressing.

While the clouds of this struggle hover over the committee's investigation, the criminal end of the housing inquiry promises to go ahead this month without check, and additional indictments charging wholesale conspiracies in various branches of the building trades and related lines are expected. It was estimated yesterday on good authority that upward of 150 individuals and corporations, in addition to those already indicted, are facing prosecution. Blanket accusations against them may be looked for, it was said.

A new grand jury will be impaneled today or tomorrow to devote its time exclusively to the investigation of evidence uncovered by the Lockwood Committee in its public hearings and to delving into certain matters which the committee was unable to touch upon before the end of its last session. The first trial, scheduled is that of Brindell, and after this will follow trials of John T. Hettrick, organizer of several of the rings which jacked up prices by collusion in the submission of bids on all big contracts.

IDLE WORKERS ASK FOR PLANT TO MAKE FORD CARS FOR SELVES

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—With the Ford automobile plant closed for a month, this circular was distributed among Ford employees to-day:

"From the Ford men to the Ford Motor Company:
"In view of the following facts:
"That the Ford plant is to be closed until February or later, and that only a very few of the Ford employees own automobiles, and of Henry Ford's often repeated desire to help the other fellow, we, the regular Ford employees, request the use of the Ford plant under the existing Ford organization during the month of January to make automobiles for ourselves and families. The total cars produced to be distributed on a basis of a minimum of one car to each employee and the remaining cars at the same proportionate rate as the December pay.

"We, the employees, agree to pay for all raw material used and to maintain all existing departments and in general return the plant in even better condition.
"All Ford employees desiring to resume work under these conditions show up Monday with your lunch ready for work."

PREPARES TO END STATE TAX WASTE

Gov. Miller Seeks Early Action to Reorganize Financial Departments.

TO STRIP COMPTROLLER

Two Democratic Jobs and Many Soft Appraisal Snaps to Be Abolished.

The office of State Comptroller, of which James A. Wendell, under indictment in New York, took charge yesterday, will be stripped of a large part of its political and financial powers if a plan for reorganizing State finances which Gov. Miller is working out in cooperation with the legislative leaders becomes a law. It was the first big piece of reconstruction of State government undertaken by the new Chief Executive.

Determined to prevent a repetition of the scandals that were rife in the Comptroller's office, leading to the indictment of the outgoing and incoming Comptrollers, the new administration proposes to establish a checking system in handling State bonds and finances so that the finance department and a proposed new department of taxes will offset each other and make practically impossible any manipulation of State funds for personal uses.

The scheme is to establish a new bureau or department of taxes to absorb all the tax collection agencies now scattered through three departments. The Comptroller now collects the inheritance, income and stock transfer taxes. The State Tax Commission has control over the collection of the mercantile and manufacturers' tax and the Secretary of State's office gathers in the automobile tax.

By consolidation under one head the Governor believes the work can be done more efficiently and economically. As a large amount of patronage goes with each of these official activities the result of the proposed reorganization will be to subordinate both the offices of the Secretary of State and Comptroller, which in recent years, through the continual absorption of powers, have grown almost to rival in political importance at least that of the Chief Executive.

In the process of this reorganization the State Tax Commission will be consolidated with the new department, and the two Democratic commissioners, Michael J. Walsh of Westchester and James Smith of Utica, will be ousted. There has been constant friction between the State departments in the handling of taxes and the Governor's plan is to cut out the duplication and waste by establishing a real business system in handling the State's fiscal affairs.

Political snap shots throughout the State will be hard hit by this arrangement. Nearly every county in the State has its staff of State inheritance tax appraisers and attorneys. In every case they are adjuncts of the local political organizations and have grown up to be one of the principal sources of political patronage in the State.

George Brooks, who lives at 171 Madison avenue, remained at the hospital all Saturday night and all of yesterday, resting only when the doctors told him that if he had hopes of giving his blood to help his friend he would have to take care of his own health. The wounded man's father remained at the hospital constantly, too.

CHURCH'S SPOOK MUSIC IS BOY'S RADIO PLANT

Photograph and Wireless Set Make Phantom Choir.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 2.—The mystery of an invisible choir which stirred the congregation of a Paxton, Ill., Lutheran Church was solved to-day when it became known that Clarence Lundeen, a sixteen-year-old student, had been experimenting with a wireless telephone.

Lundeen connected a photograph with a wireless sending set in his workshop. Then he transmitted the music produced to a large horn connected with an amplifier concealed in a tree just outside the church.

The church was in direct line with the sound from the horn, making the music appear to come from directly above the congregation. For several days the "phantom music" was heard.

GIRL CHARGES FATHER SOLD HER FOR \$15

Refused to Accompany Man to Whom She Was Wed.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
STAMFORD, Ky., Jan. 2.—George Isamann, a farmer of the Ottemheim section, was put in jail here on a charge of having attempted to shoot his daughter, Annie, 18.

The girl charges that her father sold her, at ten cents a pound, for \$15, to Joe Zubra, to whom she was married November 15. She refused to accompany Zubra when he came for her.

A magistrate who was called in to adjust the trouble, released the father.

MISSING BALLOON FOUND; CREW OF 3 OFFICERS SAFE

News Is Received at Rockaway Air Station in Despatch From Mattice, Via Ottawa, Ont.

MEN AT TRADING POST

Lost Four Days in Forest After Making Forced Landing Dec. 14 on Account of Storm.

RETURNING ON DOG SLED

Message From Aeronauts Gives Dec. 27 as Date for Leaving on 9 Day Trip Back to Civilization.

The United States navy balloon which had been missing, with a crew of three officers, since December 13, has been found by the Canadian authorities at Moose Factory, Ontario, according to despatches to the naval air station at Rockaway Point. The message was received there last night.

According to the report, the three officers, Lieuts. Walter Hinton, veteran of the transatlantic flight; Louis A. Kloor and Stephen A. Farrell, are safe.

News of the aeronauts' safety was received in the following telegram from them from Mattice, Ontario, by way of Ottawa.

"Driven by storm Monday, 12-13, west by north, at lower Hudson Bay; forced to land 2 P. M., 12-14, about ten miles north by east of Moose Factory, Ontario. Latitude 51.50, longitude 81.00. Lost in forest four days. Crew safe at Hudson Company post. Will leave on first available means of transportation to railroad, which is 100 miles and will take about nine days. Leaving here Monday, Dec. 27."

It was understood at Rockaway last night that the message from Mattice stated the balloon landed on December 14, and that since that time the three officers have been at one of the Hudson Bay trading posts, unable to reach a point from which they might communicate with the outside world.

Region Almost Impassable.
Another despatch from Ottawa said the telegram signed by Lieut. Kloor was carried out of the St. James Bay district by a native runner. The man was two weeks making the trip to Mattice, the nearest station on the Canadian National railway line. He was sent ahead while the three officers were resting. It was believed, so that the American Government might receive an exact report of their safety.

According to the Canadian messages, the fact that a native runner, skilled in winter travel across the snow drifts, required two weeks to make the trip was taken as meaning the American officers could not make it in less than three.

Before Mattice could be reached, it was said, the balloonists would have to traverse a territory considered well nigh impassable in winter—a region into which only experienced trappers of the Hudson Bay Company venture while the snow is on the ground. This is a country of heavy forest growth and great stretches of barren land covered with ice and snow and swept by gales from the Arctic circle.

It was in the midst of this frozen country that the balloon drifted to the ground. The telegram mentioned a four day search for a habitation. Men of the navy who have been up in that country regarded the safety of their fellow officers as something just short of a miracle.

What they did for food, how their clothing held out in their trip across the wild lands, how they protected themselves against the packs of wolves that roam in search of food throughout the snow-bound months of winter—all these are questions that will have to await an answer until Lieut. Hinton and his companions reach civilization.

The food problem, it is believed, was the worst of the many they have had to face. In the extremity they even were forced to kill the two carrier pigeons they had with them.

A balloon was reported as having been sighted at Wells, N. B., on the night of the day it left the St. James Bay district. It was said to have crashed into Fort Mountain, N. B., and its fate and the whereabouts of the three Lieutenants were shrouded in mystery from then on.

Navy Feared the Worst

It had been feared that the first one planned to test the length of time the great bag could remain in the air, ended in a tragedy. Only one of the three carrier pigeons carried by the officers was released and the fact that the others were missing caused the Navy Department to fear the worst.

Moose Factory, where the balloon landed, is 300 miles slightly west of north from Rockaway Point. The hamlet is one of the outposts of the Hudson Bay Company and is located on the shore of St. James Bay, near the mouth of Moose River, places

Seeking a Used Car?
SEE NEXT TO LAST PAGE TO-DAY

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Consult the Automobile Exchange Advertisements. The car you have been looking for, at the right price, may be advertised.